

12591. Misbranding of cottonseed oil. U. S. v. 5 Cases of Cottonseed Oil. Decree entered, finding product to be misbranded and ordering its release under bond, to be relabeled. (F. & D. No. 16614. I. S. No. 14319-t. S. No. W-1144.)

On July 29, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 5 cases of cottonseed oil at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Procter & Gamble Co. from Brighton, Ohio, on or about July 30, 1921, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Utah, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "One Quarter Gallon Net Measure Winter Pressed Pure Cotton Seed Oil Puritan Salad and Cooking Oil * * * The Procter and Gamble Co. Cincinnati, U. S. A."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement on the label, "One Quarter Gallon Net Measure," was false and misleading in that the net contents of the said cans was less than one quarter gallon net. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On March 22, 1923, the Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, claimant, having paid the costs of the proceedings and executed a bond in the sum of \$100, in conformity with section 10 of the act, a decree of the court was entered, finding the product to be misbranded and ordering that it be released to the claimant to be relabeled.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12592. Adulteration and misbranding of preserves. U. S. v. 5 Cases and 4 Cases of Preserves. Decree entered, ordering product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. No. 18451. I. S. Nos. 15372-v. 15373-v. S. No. E-4768.)

On March 11, 1924, the United States attorney for the District of New Hampshire, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 5 cases of raspberry preserves and 4 cases of assorted preserves, at Keene, N. H., alleging that the article had been shipped by F. P. Adams Co., from Boston, Mass., on or about December 3, 1923, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New Hampshire, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Monadnock Pure Food Raspberry Preserve" (or "Strawberry Preserve") "Net Weight 16 ozs."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that glucose had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Pure * * * Jam," "Pure Food Net Weight 16 ozs. Made From Selected Fruit and Refined Sugar," "Strawberry Preserve," and "Raspberry Preserve," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, and for the further reason that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On April 25, 1924, F. P. Adams Co. (Inc.), Boston, Mass., having appeared as claimant for the property and having executed a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and that it be relabeled in compliance with law.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12593. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. North Montpelier Cooperative Creamery Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 17930. I. S. No. 1883-v.)

On March 28, 1924, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the North Montpelier Cooperative Creamery Co., a corporation, Plainfield, Vt., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about

June 20, 1923, from the State of Vermont into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained an excessive amount of moisture and was deficient in fat.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a product deficient in milk fat and which contained an excessive amount of moisture had been substituted for butter, which the said article purported to be.

On May 21, 1924, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12594. Misbranding of Foster's backache kidney pills. U. S. v. 5 Gross Boxes of Foster's Backache Kidney Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 18125. I. S. No. 11705-v. S. No. W-1452.)

On November 30, 1923, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 5 gross boxes of Foster's backache kidney pills, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Foster-McClellan Co., from Buffalo, N. Y., on or about October 29, 1923, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills consisted of potassium nitrate, rosin, fenugreek, uva ursi, and an essential oil such as juniper or turpentine oil, coated with talc and sugar.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, (box and wrapper, English) "* * * Backache Kidney Pills * * * for Kidney Complaints and diseases arising from disorders of the Kidneys & Bladder Such As Backache, Stiff, Lame or Weak Back, Cold in the Back or Kidneys, Congestion of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gravel, Scalding urine, and Urinary Troubles * * *," (circular, English and Spanish) "* * * Backache Kidney Pills (Spanish 'For the Kidneys') * * * for Kidney Complaints and Diseases Arising from Disorders of the Kidneys & Bladder * * * if relief is not noticed, increase the dose * * * When relief is noticed the dose may be reduced * * * a good medicine * * *," (pasteboard container for one dozen) "Backache Kidney Pills for the Kidneys and Bladder, Backache, etc. * * *," together with the design or device on bottle, wrapper and circular of a figure about waist length, rear view, slightly stooped, head turned, right hands pressing on flanks, inscription on arms, shoulders, and back, "Foster's Backache Kidney Pills," were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On August 12, 1924, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12595. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 24 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 18783. I. S. No. 16079-v. S. No. E-4866.)

On June 10, 1924, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 24 cases of tomato puree remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Fairdale Canning Co., Bridgeton, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped from Bridgeton, N. J., in part on or about December 17, 1923, and in part on or about February 2, 1924, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Fairdale Brand Tomato Puree * * * Packed by Fairdale Canning Co. Bridgeton, New Jersey."